THIS WEEK'S FORUM: PAGE 32

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LAST YEAR

From the President's declaration last August that a teacher would be the first private citizen to fly in space to this week's report that total school enrollment is up for the first time in 13 years, the year has been an eventful one in education. In this issue, Education Week includes a 20-page index of all the developments—including nearly 8,000 listings.

See Page 9.

NEXT YEAR

Hundreds of education groups have planned thousands of meetings for 1985-86. To help you set your schedule for the year, Education Week will include in next week's issue a special pullout calendar, listing events by date and sponsor.

See Issue 1, Vol. V.

EDUCATION WEEK

American Education's Newspaper of Record Volume IV, Number 42 · August 28, 1985 *© 1985 Editorial Projects in Education*

Court Tests Seen On Chapter 2 Aid To Church Schools

By James Hertling

The U. S. Supreme Court decision that barred publicly paid teachers from parochial-school classrooms jeopardizes other federal programs that finance instruction in religious schools, lawyers and educators say.

"It is only a matter of time before all federal programs on private-school premises are challenged," the Council of Great City Schools, a coalition of 35 of the biggest school districts, recently advised its members.

The program believed to be in the most immediate jeopardy is Chapter 2 of the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act of 1981, which authorizes $500 million for education block grants to states, about 15 percent of which flows to students in nonpublic schools.

The Supreme Court has upheld public aid for certain services, such as transportation and textbooks, that directly benefit religious-school students but not the schools per se. But experts say block grants provide unrestricted money to private schools that underwrites the type of instructional aid invalidated by the Court's July 1 decision in *Aguilar* v. *Felton*.

The federal special- and bilingual-education programs also permit instruction in private religious schools and could be challenged in the courts. But experts say these programs are less vulnerable than Chapter 2.

Continued on Page 7

Teachers receive training about mastery learning in Red Bank, N. J., schools.

Proponents of Mastery Learning Defend Method After Its Rejection by Chicago

By Lynn Olson

Despite the decision of the Chicago Board of Education this month to stop requiring the use of a mastery-learning program to teach reading in the public schools, proponents of the method say it is "stronger than ever."

They blame the school system's withdrawal from a mastery-learning approach on everything from poor program design to weak implementation to local politics.

The decision has elicited strong reactions across the country. Chicago was one of the largest school systems in the nation to require a mastery-learning approach and one of the first to embrace the concept wholeheartedly.

In 1980, a conference sponsored by the National Institute of Education to highlight promising curriculum practices chose the Chicago Mastery Learning Reading program (C.M.L.R.) as one of 13 model programs. In 1981, the education reporter Robert Benjamin devoted a chapter of his book *Making Schools Work* to the Chicago program, predicting that mastery learning would become "the fastest growing education trend of the 1980's."

'Healthier Than Ever'

Today, mastery learning is "alive and well and probably healthier than it's ever been," according to one of the concept's earliest proponents, James H. Block, professor of education at the University of California-Santa Barbara.

Some 50 million children around the globe are taught using a mastery-learning approach, according to the University of Chicago education theorist Benjamin S. Bloom, who is often cited as the father of mastery learning. Mr. Block said he did not know of any major urban school system in the United States that had not adopted some kind of mastery-learning program.

The Network of Outcome-Based Schools, created in the winter of 1980 to promote the mastery-learning concept, now has 1,700 dues-paying members. William G. Spady, executive director of the network and director of the Far West Laboratory for Educational Research and Development, said

Continued on Page 30

G.M.'s Tax-Cut Effort Gains in Michigan

By J. R. Sirkin

As part of a statewide campaign to reduce its tax load by $50 million, the General Motors Corporation has so far persuaded four Michigan communities to lower their assessments on G.M. plants, reducing local funds available to schools in those areas.

G.M.'s tax-cutting campaign follows a similar effort by the Ford Motor Company to reduce its property taxes in Dearborn. If successful, it could force the state to increase aid to the districts involved or lead to a reduction in aid to other districts and the elimination of programs. An increase in local taxes is a third possibility.

"It's a big threat," said Katherine Strauss, associate executive director for state/federal relations with the Michigan Association of School Boards. "We face the erosion of our property-tax base if this catches on, if it goes beyond G.M., which it already has started to do." She said other firms seeking reduced assessments include the Xerox and Burroughs corporations.

$800-Million Cut

G.M., which is headquartered in Detroit, has plants throughout the state.

The auto maker is seeking $800 million in reduced assessments on plants in 17 communities, many of which include more than one school district. That would cut the company's tax load on real property—buildings and grounds—by nearly half, or about $50-

Continued on Page 29

Enrollment's Up! Survey Sees End Of 13-Year Slide

Baby Boomer Babies Will Swell Classes Till 1990's

By Alina Tugend

WASHINGTON—For the first time in 13 years, total enrollment in the nation's private and public elementary and secondary schools is expected to increase this fall, according to the Education Department's annual "back-to-school" forecast.

The rise in total enrollment—which will reach 44.68 million, up slightly from 44.63 million last year—will reverse a steady downward trend that began in 1971, according to the National Center for Education Statistics, which produced the forecast from data provided by state departments of education. The information was released last week.

According to the report, the enrollment increase will occur primarily at the nursery-school and kindergarten levels, where enrollment is expected to rise from 3.7 million in 1984 to 3.8 million this fall.

Continued on Page 29

Anti-Apartheid Moves Affecting Educators Grow

By Sheppard Ranbom

The board of education of the nation's second-largest school district is expected this week to begin discussing a policy move that would show its opposition to apartheid—the South African government's increasingly controversial system of racial separation.

If the proposed policy is adopted, Los Angeles would join the at least two other school districts, eight states, 30 cities, and 50 colleges and universities that have already adopted official policies opposing apartheid.

In general, the policies call for the divestiture of stock in corporations that do business in South Africa—including millions of dollars in teacher-retirement funds invested in such stocks—and prohibitions against doing business with corporations that operate in South Africa.

The proposal before the Los Angeles

Continued on Page 29

IN SUMMARY

Schools Lose Round Two
A second federal jury has ruled that two former asbestos manufacturers cannot be compelled to pay for the cost of removing the substance from public schools. **Story on Page 4.**

Yes, No, and Undecided
Although support for nonpublic schools has increased, the concept of vouchers is less favored than it was last year, according to the 17th annual Gallup poll on the public schools. **Story on Page 4.**

The Highest Budget Item
More than a third of aggregate state general funds will be spent on precollegiate education in the coming year, according to a survey of the states' fiscal health. **Story on Page 4.**

The Computer Era: Phase 2
A third of the nation's students and a fourth of its teachers now have access to more than a million computers and are expanding their instructional uses, according to a new survey. **Story on Page 5.**

Eminently Suitable
An 11th-grade New Jersey girl has become a media celebrity after a state judge ruled that she must be allowed to play for the all-male North Hunterdon High School football team. **Story on Page 6.**

Charitable Giving
Voluntary giving to independent schools increased by some 6.6 percent between 1982-83 and 1983-84, for a total of $280 million—an average of about $621,000 per school. **Story on Page 6.**

Bigger Budgets, Smaller Classes
Michigan and Oklahoma ended their legislative sessions by significantly increasing funding for public schools and approving programs to reduce class size. **Story on Page 6.**

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FORUM
"How to Kill a Writer," National Council of Teachers of English. **Statement on Page 22.**

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THE WEEK

FEDERAL

Programs for Children Are Cost-Effective, House Panel Reports

Federal programs designed to improve the health and education of children have saved taxpayers millions of dollars in the long run, a new report by the House Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families concludes.

The report synthesizes existing research on eight programs initiated during the Great Society era, including Chapter 1 aid to disadvantaged children, Head Start, the Education for All Handicapped Children Act, and the Job Corps. According to the committee, the research "demonstrates the proven success and cost-effectiveness" of federal efforts to help impoverished children.

"The fact is that we already know enough to use public policy to benefit children, and to do so in a way that returns funds to the federal treasury," the committee said. "We have not, however, reached millions of the children who are eligible for, and could benefit from, these programs."

Most of the programs included in the study have been targeted at various times by the Reagan Administration for budget reductions, conversion to block grants, or outright elimination.

Tax-Reform Plans Rated Pro-Family

Each of three major tax-reform proposals before the Congress would benefit families with children, but low- and middle-income families with child-care expenses are better off under current law, according to a new report.

The study, conducted by the House Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families, analyzes the impact of tax reform on seven types of families.

According to the study, the Reagan Administration plan, rates as most favorable to families with children overall, and is most fair to low-income families, while a plan sponsored by Senator Bill Bradley and Representative Richard A. Gephardt, both Democrats, is fairest to average-income families and married couples in general. Large families, single-parent families, and families with two earners would benefit most from a plan sponsored by Republican lawmakers Jack F. Kemp and Bob Kasten.

But according to the study, "each proposal is worse than current law in providing support for average- and low-income families using child care," with the result that "most families using child care will have fewer resources to meet this expense."

Current tax law, however, was rated least equitable for families overall. According to the report, the average American family with children pays more than $7,000 in taxes each year, more than half of which goes to the federal government.

NATIONAL

Social-Studies Group Seeks Membership In Accrediting Body

The National Council for the Social Studies has asked to join the organization that accredits teacher-education programs in the nation's colleges and universities.

The academic group's 20-member board of directors had voted in June to seek membership on the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education.

"Previously, we did not feel that NCATE was representing the interests of the social studies in general," said John H. Bragaw, president of the N.C.S.S. "But we feel that NCATE has re-analyzed itself and reorganized itself along lines that we feel are better."

Last spring, NCATE approved a set of tough new accreditation standards and is currently overhauling its governance structure. The 21,000-member N.C.S.S. recently developed its own set of guidelines for teacher-education programs and has asked, as a condition of its membership, to have them incorporated into NCATE's standards, Mr. Bragaw said.

Eight of the 14 subject-area groups that are currently members of the accrediting group have their standards recognized, said Richard C. Kunkel, NCATE's executive director. The membership request will be considered by NCATE's coordinating board at its next meeting in October, he said.

Federal Judge Grants Injunction Barring Use of Test Items

A federal judge has barred a firm that prepares students for the Scholastic Aptitude Test from using on its practice examinations copyrighted questions currently in use by the Educational Testing Service.

The temporary injunction prevents a New York test-coaching firm, Princeton Review, from using questions obtained from copyrighted tests or from sending representatives to take the tests to obtain more questions.

"This is not an issue of whether or not coaching is effective—the issue is fairness," said Robert J. Solomon, executive vice-president of E.T.S.

He said that if some students have unauthorized access to "secure," or currently used, questions they have an unfair advantage over other students taking the test.

But John S. Katzman, president of Princeton Review, said the test questions were "neither illegally obtained nor copied." He said Princeton Review would file a countersuit against the testing service within the next few weeks.

The judge also signed a consent decree in which Pre-Test Review, a Philadelphia coaching firm named in the E.T.S. suit, agreed that it would not infringe on any E.T.S. copyrights.

Correction

Due to a production error, the headlines above the excerpts of the texts of the two U. S. Supreme Court decisions in the Aug. 21 edition were transposed.

STATES

Home-Schooling Advocates Released From Alabama Jail

An Alabama couple who had been jailed for 18 weeks for hiding their children from state juvenile-justice authorities was released last week.

Edmund and Sharon Pangelinan were released after Morgan County District Judge David Bibb ruled that their children, whom the couple removed from the Decatur City Schools on religious grounds in 1983 and kept in hiding in Tennessee, could not be considered "unsupervised, truant, and out of control" under Alabama law at the time the state filed its truancy suit, according to A. Eric Johnston, the couple's lawyer.

Following that ruling, a circuit-court judge released the Pangelinans from the Morgan County Jail.

According to Mr. Johnston, the children have been living with a family in Tennessee, where compulsory-education statutes are more lenient in allowing for home schooling. While the Pangelinans were in jail, a Tennessee juvenile court granted temporary custody of their children to Steve and Lydia Saunders, who have been educating the children at home.

The Pangelinans had been convicted of contributing to the delinquency of minors under state compulsory-education laws. A later appeal before a jury had failed to overturn the conviction, Mr. Johnston said.

TEACHERS

If elementary and secondary schools are to compete for talented teachers in shortage areas, salary schedules must be modified to allow for differential pay rates, according to the research of Louis Woo, a post-doctoral fellow at Stanford University's Institute for Research on Educational Finance and Governance.

Mr. Woo bases his conclusion on an examination of the faculty-recruitment methods used by colleges and universities.

"Colleges and universities try to compete for scarce talent by providing salaries and other benefits that are tailored to meet their staffing needs," Mr. Woo states in his research paper. He found, for example, that colleges often bring in new assistant professors in shortage areas at a higher step of the salary schedule than that of current faculty members of the same rank.

"It seems pertinent for stakeholders in elementary and secondary schools to recognize the principle of differential salary in order to compete with the general market for talent in areas of shortage," Mr. Woo says.

□

The Congress should establish a national commission to examine issues related to the supply of and demand for teachers, Willis D. Hawley, dean of Vanderbilt University's college of education, said last month in a hearing before the Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education of the U. S. House of Representatives.

"Unless the causes of the shortages of qualified teachers are addressed," Mr. Hawley said, "all educational reforms will have little impact and the promise of a quality education for all of the nation's children will become empty rhetoric."

He told the subcommittee that a national commission should examine the nature of the teacher shortage; identify criteria for judging strategies to relieve the shortage; and specify a range of alternative policies that address the issue.

□

Since 1983, 27 states have adopted career-ladder plans, according to the most recent report of the Southern Regional Education Board's Career Ladder Clearinghouse. They are: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Louisiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

□

Although nearly 75 percent of the teachers polled in a recent nationwide survey would advise a young person interested in teaching to pursue that career, 51 percent would do so "with major reservations."

Of the 1,346 teachers polled by the Educational Research Service in Arlington, Va., about 25 percent said they would recommend teaching without reservations; 22 percent said they would advise students against teaching. Forty-four percent said the status of their profession had declined in the last five years; 24 percent said it was improving; 30 percent saw no change. —c.c.

Michigan, Oklahoma Vote Hefty Raises in School Aid

Following are summaries of how education measures fared in states that have concluded their current legislative sessions.

MICHIGAN

Gov. James J. Blanchard has signed legislation that boosts the upcoming fiscal year's appropriation for state aid to school districts by nearly 12 percent over current funding levels.

Overall, funding for programs administered by the state department of education in the fiscal year that begins Oct. 1 will total $2.5 billion. The largest single line item in the bill—$1.8 billion—was earmarked for general and categorical state aid, which is distributed to districts on the basis of a formula that takes into account local property values, property-tax rates, and student enrollments.

The budget measure approved by lawmakers last month increased state aid to districts by $192.2 million over the amount appropriated for the 1984-85 school year, according to Phillip E. Runkel, state superintendent of public instruction. It also marked the third consecutive year of double-digit increases in education aid following three years of reductions during the recession.

According to the state education department, the $1.8-million aid appropriation includes $146.8 million for special education, $95.6 million for transportation, $27.8 million for remedial reading and mathematics programs, and $26.5 million for vocational education.

Also approved by the legislature were two measures designed to entice districts to raise academic standards and reduce class sizes.

The legislature also approved: $1-million for pilot programs designed to identify preschool children with learning disabilities, $1.2 million in grants to districts for programs to curb violence and vandalism, and $595 million for public-school employee retirement.

Earlier this summer, the House defeated a measure stipulating that children must be age 5 by Sept. 1 of the year in which they enter kindergarten. The bill previously had been approved by the Senate.

Still pending in legislative committees are measures that would extend the school year to 200 days and speed up the planned reduction of the income-tax rate from 6 percent to 4.6 percent next year. Education officials said the proposed tax rollback would have no effect on funding for education programs.

OKLAHOMA

Gov. George Nigh has signed into law an education-reform package that provides a 20 percent increase in overall spending for elementary and secondary schools, a $2,000 raise for the state's teachers, and a $3,000 raise in the current minimum teacher salary of $12,000.

"This is a great day for education," Governor Nigh said as he signed the legislation. "I think it's a great day for the future of Oklahoma."

The legislature appropriated $853 million for elementary and secondary education, $142 million above last year's budget figure, according to John M. Folks, the state superintendent of schools. Postsecondary education received $425-million, an increase of $58 million, and vocational programs received $7 million more this year than last year's $49-million appropriation.

In the budget, lawmakers provided $6.5 million for reducing class sizes; $5 million for textbooks; $2.5-million for libraries; $1.6 million for computers; and additional funding for the state's early-childhood-development program and small-school cooperatives.

Along with the funding increases, the legislature adopted the Education Improvement Act of 1985. The act requires class sizes in grades 1-3 to be reduced from 24 to 20 pupils by 1989-90; norm-referenced, standardized testing for students in grades 3, 7, and 10; and mandatory annual teacher evaluations.

Coordinated by Anne Bridgman, with reporting by Cindy Currence and Tom Mirga.

Jersey Girl Gridder Wins Jersey

By Susan Hooper

An 11th-grade girl in Annandale, N. J., will suit up for high-school football practice this week, following a state administrative-law judge's temporary ruling allowing her to play on an all-male team.

The decision of Elizabeth Balsley, 15, to take on the North Hunterdon Regional High School District has brought her a measure of celebrity, not only in local but in national news media.

Her struggle has also caused Superintendent of Schools Robert Neumann to spend a full "three or four days" on the phone with reporters curious about the district's original decision to deny Ms. Balsley a chance to play for the North Hunterdon High Lions.

To some who follow high-school sports issues, however, what is perplexing about the case is that so much is being made of it.

"I'm frankly surprised that anyone can get their picture in the paper anymore for having a girl on a boy's team," said Richard Schindler, assistant director of the National Federation of State High School Associations, in Kansas City, Mo.

Mr. Schindler, who works on football issues for the federation, points out that "over the years, when it's been tested, the courts have said you have to allow girls to play if they want to play."

Currently, a total of eight girls nationwide play on high-school football teams, according to a 1984 survey of high-school sports teams conducted by the federation. Its 1983 survey listed 13 girls as football players.

The 1984 survey also found six girl wrestlers, 38 girls playing ice hockey, and 145 girls playing on high-school baseball teams.

Precedents Cited

Legal opinion is not undivided on the subject of affording girls the opportunity to participate in traditionally all-male school sports. Thomas Jones, executive director of the National Organization for Legal Problems in Education, pointed to a 1982 federal-court case in Illinois in which an 11-year-old girl was denied the right to try out for a boys' basketball team.

"But, generally, it goes the other way," said Mr. Schindler of the sports federation.

James Granello, the lawyer for the North Hunterdon school district, said officials had denied Ms. Balsley's request out of concern for her "physical well-being," because the district provides a "comparable sports program for girls," and because state education regulations "do not mandate that every particular sport be offered to every boy and girl."

Ms. Balsley's lawyer, Anne McHugh, argued that the school district's position violated both the equal-protection clause of the 14th Amendment and state statutes against discrimination in public education.

In an Aug. 20 preliminary decision, Daniel McKeown, the state administrative law judge, sided with Ms. Balsley. Because "no reason was afforded the petitioner" as to why she could not play on the team, "consequently the inference is extremely strong that the sole reason is because of her sex," he wrote.

Hearing Expected

Judge McKeown's ruling is expected to be followed by a full hearing on the issue Sept. 9.

Mr. Schindler, whose organization takes no official position on the matter, said he thinks that "if somebody wants to play, and they think football is their game, and they want to try out for the team, more power to them." With regard to the question of women's fitness for the sport, he noted, 'We've got boys who probably ought not to play."

Giving to Independent Schools Increases

Voluntary giving to independent schools rose between 1982 and 1984, according to the latest joint survey of the National Association of Independent Schools and the Council for Financial Aid to Education. The 451 schools participating in the 1983-84 survey reported gifts totaling $280 million, or an average of $621,000 per school. In the 1982-83 survey, 480 schools reported gifts totaling $276,000.

Among a core group of 371 schools that participated in both surveys, annual support increased by an average of 6.6 percent. The totals represented growth in the proportion of gifts by alumni and other friends (from 70 to 75.5 percent) and a slight decline in the proportion of foundation and corporate donations.

The complete report, Voluntary Support of Education, 1983-84, *is available for $20, prepaid, from C.F.A.E., 680 Fifth Ave., 8th floor, New York, N.Y. 10019.*

The 10 independent schools reporting the highest combined totals of annual and capital giving:

Phillips Academy, Mass.	$4,957,000
Phillips Exeter Academy, N.H.	4,613,000
The Culver Academies, Ind.	4,472,000
St. Paul School, N.H.	4,348,000
The Lawrenceville School, N.J.	4,146,000
The Hotchkiss School, Conn.	3,623,000
Choate Rosemary Hall, Conn.	3,505,000
Woodberry Forest School, Va.	3,155,000
The Kiskiminetas Springs School, Pa.	2,889,000
Deerfield Academy, Mass.	2,814,000

The top 10 in corporate support:

The American School, Japan	$804,000
The Blake Schools, Minn.	417,000
The Leelanau School, Mich.	313,000
Forsyth Country Day School, N.C.	303,000
Punahou School, Hawaii	283,000
Phillips Academy, Mass.	256,000
Phillips Exeter Academy, N.H.	238,000
The Culver Academies, Ind.	187,000
Choate Rosemary Hall, Conn.	186,000
Marine Military Academy, Tex.	179,000

The top 10 day/boarding schools reporting the highest totals of alumni giving to the annual fund:

Regis High School, N.Y.	$482,000
Milton Academy, Mass.	427,000
University High School, Ohio	369,000
Punahou School, Hawaii	366,000
The Baylor School, Tenn.	323,000
The Kinkaid School, Tex.	291,000
The Loomis Chaffee School, Conn.	282,000
The McCallie School, Tenn.	279,000
St. Ignatius High School, Ohio	245,000
University Liggett School, Mich.	242,000

The top 10 boarding/day schools reporting the highest totals of alumni giving to the annual fund:

Phillips Exeter Academy, N.H.	$1,397,000
Phillips Academy, Mass.	1,379,000
Deerfield Academy, Mass.	1,057,000
The Hotchkiss School, Conn.	906,000
The Lawrenceville School, N.J.	899,000
Choate Rosemary Hall, Conn.	719,000
The Taft School, Conn.	661,000
The Hill School, Pa.	630,000
Northfield Mount Hermon School, Mass.	629,000
St. Paul's School, N.H.	562,000

THIS WEEK'S FORUM: PAGE 18

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REFORMS

A majority of the nation's teachers, saying that they were not consulted in the school-reform initiatives enacted by their states, report that the reforms do not reflect their views and do not benefit teachers, a new poll has found.

See Page 6.

RESEARCH

The educators and organizations asked to help the National Center for Education Statistics develop a research agenda for the rest of the century have recommended a major new longitudinal study of pre-school children.

See Page 10.

RECOGNITION

New Jersey has adopted a law that establishes an $18,500 minimum-teacher-salary level—one of the highest in the nation—and sets up a program to provide $1,000 grants to selected teachers to be used for instructional purposes.

See Page 5.

EDUCATION WEEK

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Bennett Advises States To Review Church-School Aid

By James Hertling

WASHINGTON—States and districts "should carefully review" their Chapter 2-financed instructional aid in religious schools in relation to the U. S. Supreme Court's decision barring Chapter 1 remedial teachers from those schools, Secretary of Education William J. Bennett told the chief state school officers last week.

In a letter to the chiefs, he stated, "In the case of instructional services provided on private-school premises under Chapter 2, state and local officials should carefully review these instructional services in light of the *Felton* decision to determine whether they are so similar to those at issue in *Felton* as to require modification."

But Mr. Bennett said the Education Department would continue to allow districts to purchase equipment and materials with Chapter 2 block-grant funds for use in sectarian schools. He also said the Court's decision in *Aguilar* v. *Felton* does not necessarily apply to other federal programs in religious schools, notably special-education

Continued on Page 12

JOHN LOOTT/SEATTLE TIMES

***ON STRIKE:** A teacher pickets outside an administration building in Seattle as a walkout there entered its second week. Strikes also continued in Michigan and Rhode Island, and a walkout was averted in Buffalo. See story on Page 11.*

House Panel Grills E.D. Rights Chief On Enforcement

Singleton Defends Efforts, Study of Dropping Reviews

By Alina Tugend

WASHINGTON—The Education Department's top civil-rights official told a House subcommittee last week that he has asked his staff to consider ending compliance reviews at schools and colleges, but he acknowledged that he may not have the legal authority to do so.

"It's not inappropriate to ask the question," said Harry M. Singleton, the department's assistant secretary for civil rights. His comments came in the course of a three-hour grilling by Representative Ted Weiss, Democrat of New York and chairman of the House Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations and Human Resources, which oversees the relationship of federal agencies to state and local governments.

The hearing, the second of two oversight hearings, focused on a number of issues surrounding the enforcement efforts of the de-

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California Measures Promote Teaching of 'Standard English'

By Susan Hooper

Responding to pressure from parents and community leaders concerned that minority students are not getting jobs because they cannot speak standard English, both houses of the California legislature last week approved bills that would require districts to develop in-class programs to assist those students in improving their language skills.

Programs to instruct speakers of nonstandard English have been in place at the district level in many states for several years. But California may be the first state to pass legislation mandating the instruction, according to Chris Pipho, a senior information specialist for the Education Commission of the States.

The California legislation highlights what appears to be a growing concern that more emphasis on teaching standard English may be necessary with students who are speakers of nonstandard English. Recent research indicates, for example, that the oral language spoken in many black communities is becoming more divergent from standard English.

Studies by William Labov, professor of linguistics at the University of Pennsylvania, and colleagues document the widening gap and suggest that it is implicated in the serious academic difficulties experienced by many inner-city schoolchildren.

Such findings have helped reverse long-standing opposition among minority educators and parents to a school emphasis on standard-English skills. Now, although some educators still express reservations about classifying certain children as speakers of dialects and offering them special instruction, much of the impetus for the programs seems to be coming from minority communities themselves, especially black communities.

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Lotteries: 'Mega-Bucks' Promise Is Disputed

By J. R. Sirkin

Sold to voters last year as a new and potentially lucrative source of revenue for schools, the California State Lottery debuts next month amid growing uncertainty over its long-term impact on education spending in that state.

School-finance experts caution that while lotteries are providing a new source of revenue for all state services, education by no means reaps a bonanza as a result. Nonetheless, the publicity and legislative "earmarking" linking lottery earnings to school funding, the experts point out, may diminish the public's willingness to support vital school-related tax measures.

"I think the deceit takes the form that the lottery is sold as having a lot to do with education and it really doesn't," said Henry M. Levin, professor of education and economics at Stanford University.

In New York, state officials recently sought to counter the education-funding claims made for their lottery, saying it adds

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States Not Enforcing Rights in J.T.P.A., New Study Charges

By Alina Tugend

WASHINGTON—The Labor Department's failure to monitor states' compliance with antidiscrimination laws regulating the major federal job-training program has resulted in "a virtual disappearance of civil-rights enforcement," according to a University of Chicago study.

Lacking federal oversight, a majority of the states have not even met the Labor Department's own guidelines for state civil-rights enforcement, such as recordkeeping, adequate grievance procedures, and compliance monitoring, the study charges.

The Job Training Partnership Act, the government's principal employment-training program, has enrolled an estimated 1.3-million unemployed young people and adults nationwide since its inception.

A draft of the study, completed under the direction of Gary Orfield, professor of political science at the university, also charges

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